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論說

論中國宜自設士官學校

(師鄭氏稿)

凡一學問之發達也。必萃上流社會之人。殫精竭慮。合力以研究之。然後其精義可出。而推廣之。可有大益於社會。凡一風俗之改革也。必合中國中有學識。有經驗者。觀察而同志之。先事而提倡之。務使新理。想與舊風俗。有對症施藥之效。而無鑿枘相左之虞。然後上行下效。如影隨形。習俗之轉移。有不期而走之勢。我國重文輕武之積習。已歷數千年之久。今欲一旦掃除更張。非仍取本國歷史所記載。及經籍所表彰。引誘而灌輸之。使上流社會。羣相研究。溫故而知新。不能收效。胡文忠嘗仿明代茅元儀武備志之例。輯讀史兵畧一書。紀事詳實。釋詞精確。遠勝元明以前言兵舊著。蓋諸家或主兵法。或主論說。僅以史事證之。所證又多單詞碎義。文忠則以史事為經。而以地理緯之。故其與人書云。此編以兵畧為本。而兵畧以地理為要。當其治兵。江漢所處。至艱。恒覽是編。以資啓牖。爰本所得。力以惠後。儒性錄至五代為止。自有宋以至我朝。論世既近。切用尤多。實為後賢。愚謂今若編中國戰史。宜以胡氏書為藍本。而別採近人所著中國尚武證義。及中國之武士道諸書。刪雜枝葉。匯成一編。近二百年戰事。尤宜注意。科舉時代。參考書多。詳於三代。略於本朝。故鮮通今之士。不可不痛革斯弊也。此書既成。庶幾士官學校中。得有講授之。而中國武學。可與中國文學並列。專科。尤垂天壤。所謂國家學派者。亦非徒託空言矣。

先講中國戰史。然後及於他國。故全書亦當以中國冠首。用示春秋。內其國而外諸夏。內諸夏而外夷狄之義。凡研究。求高等武學者。弗明弗措。不厭求詳。至於戰陣之法。器械之堅脆。必因時而變通。效鄰邦之長技。固不能固守一成之法。亦不可限於一國之師。行見十年之後。南北洋兩處士官學校之中。鍛鍊陶冶之將材。足以膺專閫而寄長城者。不可勝用矣。夫遊學誠足以造就人才。然以我國地大物博。如此而欲使經文。緯武之鴻彥。概出於此遊學之一途。且限之於東瀛之一隅。則其弊之伏於隱微者。必將叢積而日多。深固而不可拔。迨至焦頭爛額。雖聖哲亦無可如何。今日天儒其衷。彼國忽創禁入士官學校之議。以相阻難。而猶不窮而思返。自立完全武學。以收回陸軍教育之權。亦未免太拙於自謀矣。苦口危言。不覺詞費。執政者盍下採芻蕘乎。

（已完）

事件

新報則匪始末記(續)

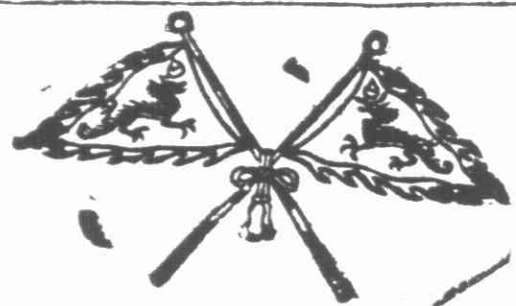
審理匪案之宗旨

此次各軍隊由學生為將校。尚無勇營。積習三多。命令嚴禁。騷擾但犯秋毫。必正軍法。每遭搜捕。常與鄉團協力。或竟成莊董自行捕送。計先後獲案六十餘人。皆須悉心研鞫。期於得情。沈令固已勞瘁。即汪牧督署。過征承審。三晝夜亦形困殆。皆難專任。轉由巡檢國憲。奉檄坐探。來新該員。明幹有條。理察留襄。辦辦。然後如髮受梳。不虞枉縱。三多仍隨時在收發處。聽審。督同沈令。平心定擬。大率以糾眾為首謀。不軌者為最重。若陳米聖。董紀昌。吳金海。劉月正。劉阿朝。江西老程等。皆應決不待時。張福標。以汛兵而謀內應。王阿賢。姚元福。混入北門。約期開城。接應匪徒。係為從情罪較重。連連合夥。則本沈令所獲匪中。謀主當堂與史炳生。戴直元等。對質。情真謀刻。銅元機器。糾集。各店皆其主使。均於得供後。正法。其餘因案牽涉。及搶米案內。從犯。或受買票。布被脅。同行者。各就犯由。重輕量予。定年監禁。或枷責數月。省釋。訊弁。秦鳳林。誤用匪人。學官黃思賢。不知下落。均另案稟請辦理。

教堂被燬之結局

此次匪徒約眾攻城。放火為號。並非意在仇教。沈令孤城困守。危亡在即。亦難兼顧。鄉團查松溪被燬之教堂。其房屋係租佃民居。在教士所。不遇像具什物而已。據紳董估值。僅洋數百元。現在同時被燬之。其姓店舖。貨本房產。可值數千。而該紳袁志成。明於大義。慨不據教士章道生。人亦和平。其意僅欲得名目正大之款項。以為償現。由袁紳等公議。即將匪犯史炳生。房屋抵該房屋。經汪沈令往勸。保獲。屋一進三間。坐落鄉僻。價值不及千元。以此抵償。低價相當。該教士或如願而償矣。唯事關交涉。一切仍乞上台主持。

地方善後之措置



TSIN PAO.

津報

Tuesday, Aug. 7th 1906.

Chinese in Australia.

(答英員詹尼新辦論澳洲虐待華僑事)

We take pleasure in publishing the following letter from Mr. Frederick Jones, in reply to our leading article of the 20th inst., upon the treatment of Chinese in Australia. Mr. Jones, letter speaks for itself, but we would point out that our assertion, that discriminating laws of a most harsh character have been enacted against Asiatics with special reference to Chinese is not absolutely without foundation if the information we received sometime ago is correct.

We refer to the information which we published in our leading article of the 29th January last with reference to a new Bill entitled "An Act relating to the Employment of Chinese in Factories and Workshops," and against which the Chinese in Australia petitioned the legislative Council of Victoria.

In the petition of the Chinese, it was pointed out that:—

(1) According to this Bill, any Chinese who happened to be ill or out of work or temporarily absent from the State during the month prior to the 8th November would be absolutely denied the right to earn their living in callings for which they had qualified themselves by years of toil.

(2) The children of those engaged in their respective callings, even though they be born in the State and are, according to British law, subjects of the King, will be debarred from being employed in a factory or workshop, unless they happened to have worked during the month prior to the 8th November, 1905.

(3) The proposed measure is especially hard upon the Chinese, because it is to be construed with the "Factories and Shops Act, 1905," which constitutes any one Chinese as a "factory," so that if he works after 5 p.m. on week days or after 2 p.m. on Saturdays, he is proceeded against and fined, whereas the same Act allows four Europeans or Asiatics, other than Chinese, to constitute a "factory." Thus what others have the right and liberty to do is made an offense against the Chinese.

Commenting on the Bill above referred to, we wrote as follows:—

"The most objectionable feature of the above Bill, in our opinion, is its discriminating character, and it is not surprising that the Chinese resident in Australia have petitioned the Legislative Council of Victoria to eliminate the word 'Chinese' from the Bill, so as to give them an equal chance of earning a livelihood. As the Bill stands, people of any nationality except Chinese, have the fullest liberty to work after the prescribed

hours, in threes and twos, as well as individuals. When it is remembered that China, as one of the Eastern Powers, accords to Great Britain with whom she is in close and friendly relations all rights and privileges equally with the most favored nation, and when it is remembered how eager British diplomatic representatives are to get their full share of favors and concessions from China, it is not easy to understand why the Chinese people have been especially singled out by the Bill for obloquy and oppression.

It is to be hoped that should our compatriots in Australia fail to get equitable treatment for themselves, our Government will instruct our Minister in London to call the attention of the British Government to the harsh and discriminating provisions of this Act, and demand their modification or rescission.

"Official Statement

To the EDITOR

of the "Nan Fang Pao"

Sir,

In reply to the leading article of your issue of July 20th concerning the treatment of the Chinese in Australia I beg to state that:—

There are 30,000 people of your race located in Australia of whom 8,000 are residents of my state Queensland.

The reason that 'little attention has been paid to the condition of the Chinese in Australia' during the United States embargo was because these Chinese were without legitimate ground of complaint. They enjoyed every protection that the laws of the freest and most democratic country in the world

afford. Your assertion that 'discriminating laws of a most harsh character have been enacted against Asiatics WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHINESE' is absolutely without foundation. The Immigration Restriction Acts make no special reference concerning Chinese. The Japanese are subject in every way to the law. 'Their might is not right' as you imagine. Melbourne is not in South Australia. I should be glad of any signed statement from a responsible Chinaman to bear out your imaginative correspondent that "the condition of Chinese here is deplorable." I know my country. I tell you that the Chinaman there would be a poorly-paid man at less than fifteen dollars Mex. per week. This refers to the coolie. As to his mode of living: his environment is his own making. We insist upon proper observance of sanitary arrangement, etc. Why not? We are a clean people. As an evidence of good faith I am prepared at any time to issue to any reputable Chinese merchant, official, student, or traveller desirous of visiting Australia, a permit exempting the holder from the operations of the Immigration Restriction Acts.

I shall be glad if you will publish this letter in the vernacular as well as in English. Also to afford you the fullest information upon the subject.

I have the honor, etc.,
Frederick Jones,
Commissioner

Queensland Government
Commercial Agency for the Orient,
10 Szechuen Road.
Nan Fang Pao.

幫匪糾結既衆。首要雖除。誠恐餘燼復燃。三多同省時仍暫留。張戰揚兵隊。一駐三溪口。一駐松溪鎮。留復盛兵隊。一駐分水縣。派陳弁得勝。帶小隊二十名。駐紮洛鎮。張戰揚自帶一隊。又兩棚駐城內。官營潘伯勳。帶小隊二十名。駐縣署。皆令隨時與地方官會商。相機鎮撫。俟善後事竣。再行撤回。其餘兵隊。即由三多督率。簡復盛商。等帶領。旋省。沈令以該縣高等小學堂。學生曾習兵式。體操。乘此時。編立義勇隊。勇隊。留潘伯勳。在新為其教習。沈尤其請新威士風。純樸。耐勞。頗具軍人資格。若因勢利導。亦固圍之一助也。其他清理匪案。整頓三多自識於新報。

鄉團編查客民。平糶倉穀。除安良。務要政則當責之有司矣。附啟

五洲方競。爭強。公慶小醜。奚足紀之。云者。以數縣之伏莽。積年之軌謀。而靖於一旦也。丙午夏至日。在癸卯新城。變起。沈令張空。拳擣。孤城。事勢岌岌。三多奉帥命。督師馳勦。斯巨。悉旬日。而竟獲。符。既。商。岷。安。堵。揭。悲。山。僻。愚。張。督。於。教育。編。弄。演。池。幾。遭。巨。禍。不。有。賢。長。吏。安。免。塗。炭。後。之。鄉。士。大夫。其。克。盡。自治之義務。毋。廢。然。難。以。貽。伊。戚。也。可。浙江兵備提調。知府三多自識於新報。

日偕同東渡

聞雪梨埠華商代表人葉炳南電達商部不認粵漢鐵路公

司私舉之總

奠以順輿情

▲▲九廣鐵路合同尙未開議

現在上海日前政府已電詢粵督所派顧問員何日由粵起程

京函云戶部奏准設立之印刷造紙局現正採擇地基聞擬委派薩蔭圖爲該局總辦

●車站紀事●駐津俄國提督同武官一員於十六日由津乘晚車晉京又有英國兵二十七名於十六日由榆關來津

●學台批示○留學日本畢業生楊陞枕稟爲懇請給咨重赴
日本留學一案 批仰候詳請咨

兩船已奉命又據該事人報告兩大臣由上海飛招商局安平輪船起程於十六夜進口隨換坐小輪於昨早十鐘停泊金鋼橋是時督憲袁宮保已督率司道府縣文武各官在岸恭送各官學堂學生亦排立致敬兩大臣隨登岸以次酬答如禮當由

宮保邀請入署午膳聞兩大臣擬在津小住一宵於今日即入都覆命

●設立漁業學堂以便招生切實研究各種捕魚新法已函請學董襄助開辦

●奧界加收雜捐○河東奧國租界從前所有各項雜捐現經

●請設驛馬公司未准○商人某甲以籌款興學爲名擬在本邑設立驛馬公司抽取用費赴縣稟請立案定奉此示以該項

所稟於學界農民兩有妨礙斤不准行

●加意衛生○天氣炎熱地轉潮霉監獄地方尤宜潔淨昨巡警局總辦段觀察特傳諭各差趕將押犯待審所屋內鋪墊石

灰覆以木板以免濕氣侵入有礙衛生刻各差已遵諭照辦矣

●染病華工回津○歷次由津招往南非洲之華工近有染病者二百餘人均於十六日晚乘火車抵津隨由各親屬送回原

●軍裝解省○上海製造局派員押解槍彈一千箱於昨日來津隨運赴保定交軍械局存儲又北洋轉運局派差押運過山跑馬乾按十八副亦於十八日生保定

●遷移電桿○前紀新開河車站有德人在該處安設無線電一則茲悉該德人又於昨日將電桿移往楊村安設

●委購機器○黑龍江礦務局昨委某員來津採辦開礦機器

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本號在津開設三十餘載專辦金華火腿福建皮
絲浙江龍井蘇垣碧螺繅興美酒漢口煙袋南貨
食物一應俱全自製加皮玫瑰鵝魚肉蝦絲香
腸湯肚桶鴨板鴨由鴉熏鍋醬肉甕鴨兼辦廣東

廉價美貨新時樣花鞋女式時洋上京津自運

鞋坤申京

是乃仁術

儒醫任棟臣廣文遊涪二十年向治男婦嬰兒內外諸科靡不奏效己亥入都應榮徐詒鉅公之聘壬寅夏又踐施醫局督辦張陸二公之約襄理方脈手到病除去冬友人敦請來津療治多年癆喘癱瘓並婦科崩帶等症皆已就痊同人公佈俾抱沉疴者咸知就診焉 寄寓天津道署前寶源堂藥室 脈金二元貧者酌減午前門診脈金隨意

今者科舉已停後學童皆須入小學堂以造就成才而中年以往之生重文學既已略涉藩籬自當研究新學之旨以爲小學師範之資本局爲扶助教育界起見茲擬編纂小學各科教科書及教育科學等書以爲小學堂師生之所取資頃已延聘通儒分任編纂茲已編成師範必需教育學一書以備小學教習之用初等小學中國地理教科書一書以備初等小學諸生之用現已出版凡初等小學中國歷史教科書高等小學中國地理教科書小學校管理法小學各科教授法附改良論現已編成付印即日出版凡學堂諸君惠顧者如躉購足五十部者可移玉本局面議折扣 北京琉璃廠西門外迤北香爐營三條胡同西口華新書局廣告

師範必需教育學每部大洋六角 初等小學中國地理教科書每部大洋一角五分


謹將五月出入款項造具清冊呈覽

[illegible]

我國已譯化學各書類多語句模糊或任意刪削轉失本旨桐城史君久學日本爰擇彼邦最新出之普通學講義亟譯之文筆儼
明一闢斯學門戶洵普通中學程度參攷之善本也敎師學生諸君其各手置一編書分上中下三卷上卷定價洋八角中卷定價
洋九角下卷即日出版

直隸官書司書售

北京順治門外
工藝官局內
商務官報總發行所啓

 本局自開張以來價廉物美久蒙 紳商賜顧極其稱賞所售各式大小印字機器及所鑄各樣大小華洋鉛字以及排字應用零星小件無不俱備堅固異常與衆不同如 官紳貴商賜顧者請移玉至天津日本租界旭街路西九區五十三號樓房本局帳房面訂庶不致誤 得律風四百六十五號 浪花鉛字司謹啓

以更正一學制凡書肆刊行之本及私家編輯稿本均可隨時郵寄本部呈請審定爲此出示曉諭俾衆週知特示

[illegible]

人之身皆以肺爲本肺氣一燥百病叢生咳嗽雖微若藐治之則變爲哮喘肺癆難治之症此藥實稱潤肺治嗽第一良藥無論內感外發症之輕重收效如神貴官紳商須知此散誠之可以有備無患矣

一打 一百次 宗價洋三元

夫自古迄今男婦貌之美者指不勝屈雖俊秀生於天姿而修飾亦由人力也比膏能潤皮膚去風塵

◎生香膏

靈驗

一掃光

立治 疥癬

神效

之形敷此膏變顏如玉能令人見而愛慕雖老顏皮皺用此膏能和而色返爲童顏況青年男女天姿麗美若加以修飾豈不愈見嬌艷耶婦人洗面後先敷此膏後再敷點半漚細膩調異尋常尤於面手冬令嚴寒之時用此膏敷於面手之上絕無凍裂之患如已患凍裂敷之立愈此誠不可多得之妙藥也

▲政
車

暫行革職拔去翎枝仍責成認真籌辦如再疏忽定卽嚴參重

以整頓學校必須出洋考查庶幾胸有成竹故定於六月中旬

勢而鐵路修補用款亦繁以至易銀者絡繹不絕該司事現

苦業由吳州會同鄉董倡集捐資購買海豐公司麵粉及山芋乾等雜糧尤無卹一面豐稔青衫魚粟土峯青次辰齊邑吳

<p>英國白布八百五十疋 土國紅布二百二十五疋 美國本色洋布一千零四十疋 斜紋布三百七十五疋 曬襪二十疋 細布一百五十疋 掛絲布七疋 孟買棉紗四百九十五疋 白紗一百八十八疋 海參二十七疋 餅乾一百二十打 玻璃盆一百打 瓶子二千四百個 竹筴十五担 磁器二百零五担 又五百零七包 皮蛋一萬四千五百個 木耳四担 魚膠四担 玻璃三千一百二十八方尺 磁瓶二十五担 鎮一百五十打 牛奶一百四十打 針一千米爾 糊牆紙八十捲 裁紙五担 二號紙一百二十九担 新鐵鍋一百九十二担 絲線值二百八十七兩 海帶七百二十二担 爐子九十六個 香胰五百零四打 冰糖七十五担 糖菓二十九担 鐵盤一百二十五件 柏林木料二担 雜貨八十三担</p>	<p>美國本色布一千七百二十六疋 湖北本色布二百疋 扯花布九十二疋 又十八件 雨衣布四疋 又六十六件 棉紗四十八担 紫菜二十四担 紅縐五十担 燕窩二十八斤 皮酒四百打 氈氈八百箱 竹葉十七担 鮮蟹九担 棉花八担 牛奶皮四百打 白麪三百七十五担 鹹魚三担 魚肚一担 中國墨二担 乾荔枝六担 鉛筆一百古柔司 藥材值五百七十六兩 木油四百五十担 印紙三十二担 頭號紙二十六担 白鉛八担 米二百六十担 鐵板四十二担 青鹽九百担 條胰一百三十六担 糖食三百二十二担 糖塊三十八担 煙葉四十二担 白臘四担 銅絲四担</p>	<p>奉天輪船六月十二日開往煙申出口貨物 鹹白菜二十五担 小羊皮一千九百一十二張 山羊皮二萬張 羊皮二百張 草帽辦子二百担 銅鈕一百古柔司 岱新(Dashin)輪船六月十三日開往大阪出口貨物 絲線三百件以上三件復出口) 黑菜一百零五担 山羊毛氈一千四百三十八件 染鼠皮一千七百三十張 兔皮三百張 針五百米爾 絲線三百件以上三件復出口) 鳳尾三担 山羊毛九疋</p>
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本公司名曰南洋總匯豐局專販馳名西勝珍呂鳳琴牌之十文十筆記載扼要印刷精其已於去年出版內附商客電報如有代派處即時隨閱者當向匯訂可也

南洋新嘉坡吉寧街門牌八十三號

本報誌設於歐日大政界學界重要問題切實研究立論必相詳學理立題一事爲今日最要問題本報持論尤多注意此點 閱者大可爲研究政法之助

本報新聞其最重要之件隨時由訪員專電故每日必有本館特發之專電數條爲他報所未有其尋常新聞亦較他報爲確爲速

本報於國文論說之外並有英文論說一門爲中國報界前此所未有

本報特設白話論說一門立論明白淺顯委曲易入最便婦孺

本報每日附印小說一頁或撰或譯不拘一定大要以開智怡情爲主其文筆雋永思想淵微大可補正言莊論所不足

本報所登事件皆由輾轉採訪而來其中關繫政界學界重要之事甚多閱者可留爲研究政學之資料

本報特設揮毫一門凡名人勝景及有關係之圖畫本報週期刊登以供 閱者賞心悅目

本報設雜俎一門凡掌故遺聞清譚雅雜譚尤登載 閱者大可爲酒後茶餘消遣之具

綜斯八條皆本報獨有之特色蓋本報內容豐富以日報而實兼有旬報月報及專門學報白話報之長

本報去年騰抄出版贈送千分蒙海內諸君交書期勉銘感殊深惟因事艱創始未能盡錄爰善提擬訂請泰東衛生醫學名家爲顧問將報章加以編輯裝訂成本一俟彙諸南館註册即行出版并在社附設自強戒烟善會以研究驗方訂製丸散贈人服食藥本經費本社同志自籌概無捐款尙祈諸君子多賜良箴以匡不逮幸甚

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